1: Bowen-Jones et al. K-5 (1955-1958) 1961
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121 than sociology. All that we attempt to observe, explain and compare occurs on or near a particular expanse of the earth's surface hereby conferring a unity to the studies we undertake.

The project thus far has been mainly designed to cover the agricultural sector (with all that that implies), but the impossibility of isolating any single segment of Maltese life has provided us with full justification for frequent divergence. Not only is it impossible to consider any element solely from the point of physical production; it becomes necessary to consider the wider and finally often more important factors such as, among others, social status, adaptability to change, and mental as well as physical climate.

We are therefore led to the belief that the facts here presented have an applicability wider than that to Maltese agriculture alone. It is not intended to produce a plan for specific lines of development - we feel strongly that this is not our function. Instead, we hope that our study will provide a background for development, the establishment of a factual corpus of knowledge that will allow development and future policy making by others.

In the case of the Maltese Islands, as in many other regions, such provision is not only necessary but imperative. During this century there has occurred a striking alteration of the status and importance of many dependent territories and newly independent states. Such rather sudden revaluations, inevitably consequent on erratic reactions to changing circumstances, are historically normal. Hitherto, however, resulting changes in sovereignty and economic and cultural ties have taken little account of the desires of the peoples concerned. Today, new ideas of political status are paralleled by ideas of development and 'natural rights' on the economic plane. Much of this, it is true, is a historical difference of degree rather than of kind. Although Malta for 5,000 years has always been part of some larger socio-cultural or political unit, it has always maintained a certain especial status of autonomy. Equally in the economic sector there has always existed some insular and independent activity. Nevertheless, more than ever before, the Maltese are and feel they are themselves now responsible for their socio-economic destinies. With such a responsibility, there arises a need, not always wholly welcome, and at times conceded only with reluctance, firstly for knowledge of basic facts relating to existing institutions, and secondly, for sympathetic understanding and appraisal of these facts. It is our earnest hope that this present work, which amounts to an extensive abstract of investigations and reports which are in themselves too specialized and lengthy for normal publication, will assist toward such an understanding.

128 The arrangement of the subject matter has been chosen in order to suit the attempt at integrating diverse but relevant material. Section One is devoted to studies of the physical environment. To the non-specialist much of it may appear prosaic and 'earthbound' but, as will appear, without such appraisal of limitations and possibilities any socio-economic analysis would remain overspeculative. In Section Two are considered the societies which have both left their impress on the landscape and produced cumulative responses to environment. Section Three contains studies of the contemporary rural scene; many of these directly and indirectly also help an understanding of non-agricultural activities. The concluding Section Four is an attempt to select and inter-relate the ideas and themes which have seemed to us of the greatest importance, and to present them in a single impression of the continuum which is Malta.

122 It remains to particularize, with deep gratitude, the assistance received during our investigations. Original interest, a kind of priming of the pump, came from Sir James Duff, then Warden of the Durham Colleges; and next, the support of the Colonial Economic Research Council, which provided financial backing for a large part of the survey. The Government of Malta also associated itself with the scheme, and provided powerful and indispensable support, financial and technical, especially through the Office of the Prime Minister, and Minister for Agriculture and his officials. As well, contacts with all officials of the Government, Imperial and National, were extremely fruitful, and personally most cordial.

1: Bowen-Jones et al. K-5 (1955-1958) 1961
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The Royal University of Malta, through its Rector Magnificus, its Professor of Economics, and Registrar also gave much valued collaboration; and further academic assistance came from Brother Leo Barrington, until recently Principal of St. Michael's Training College for Men, Valletta. A final but none the less sincere expression of appreciation concerns the long-suffering farmers, who submitted with excellent grace to inquisition, disquisition, and even perquisition. To all these individuals we offer thanks, and the hope that their recollection of our presence will be as agreeable as are our memories of their Islands generally.

H. B-J., J. C. D., W. B. F.
Durham, June 1960.

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CONTRIBUTORS TO THE MALTA PROJECT

The present volume draws upon and summarizes the findings of research and observation carried out by a relatively large group of individuals. Much has been omitted or greatly abbreviated but it is proper that the names of all participants in the Malta project should be recorded.

There are first the collaborators in the volume, Professor K. C. Dunham, F. R. S., Dr. M. House and Mr. J. C. Wigglesworth of the Department of Geology, Durham Colleges in the University of Durham, who are responsible for Chapter 1(A); and Mr. D. Lang of the Soil Survey of Great Britain, who has contributed Chapter 3(A). As well, we acknowledge with deep appreciation the general co-operation of Dr. R. Cirillo, Professor of Economics, and Dr. J. Aquilina, Professor of Maltese Language, both of the Royal University, Valletta.

The others, whose names are given below, are past or present members of the Department of Geography, Durham Colleges.

Directors of Fieldwork and Land Use Survey; Research Supervisors.

H. Bowen-Jones, M. A. Cantab. Senior Lecturer.) Malta 1955, '56, '57, '58.
J. C. Dewdney, M. A. Edin. Lecturer.)

C. E. R. C. Research Fellows in Malta, 1956-'58.

P. K. Mitchell, B. A. Dunelm. (Lecturer at University College of Sierra Leone).
B. W. Beeley, B. A., Ph. D. Dunelm. (Research Fellow in Middle Eastern Studies, Durham Colleges).

Postgraduate Research Workers.

W. A. Charlton, B. A., Ph. D. Dunelm) Malta 1955, '56, '57.
M. Richardson, B. Sc., Ph. D. Dunelm)
R. W. Hill, B. A. Sheff., Ph. D. Dunelm Malta 1957

Land Use Survey Parties.

F. H. Andreason-Aalen, B. A. Dunelm	Malta 1955
J. A. Allen, B. A. Dunelm	Malta 1956
B. P. Birch, B. A. Dunelm	Malta 1957
K. S. MacLachlan, B. A. Dunelm	Malta 1956
P. K. Mitchell, B. A. Dunelm	Malta 1955
B. E. Roberts, B. A. Dunelm	Malta 1955, '56
A. R. Taylor, B. A. Dunelm	Malta 1957
S. A. Taylor, B. A. Dunelm	Malta 1955
L. B. Thompson, B. A. Dunelm, M. A. Indiana	Malta 1956
K. G. Wardhaugh, B. Sc. Dunelm	Malta 1956, '57
B. F. Wooten, B. A. Dunelm	Malta 1957
J. F. Yaxley, B. A. Dunelm	Malta 1956

General Director of the Research Project.

Professor W. B. Fisher, B. A. Manc., Doct. d'Univ. Paris. Malta 1948, '52, '53, '57, '58.

1: Bowen-Jones et al. K-5 (1955-1958) 1961
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134 water occasionally is a further aid. This is difficult or impossible, however, without drains and irrigation, so that soils with a saline ground water, are probably irremediable, but they may not in any case be worsening very rapidly.

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113 GONZALEX GARCIA and TRISTAN MATOS (1956) - Reports 6th Int. Congr. Soil Sci. 1956, Vol. B II-28, pp. 609-617.
KUBIENA (1953) - 'The Soils of Europe', Murby, London, 1953.
KUYKENDALL et al. (1957) - Soil Science 84. 1957. pp. 77-86.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

122 The author is indebted to the Colonial Office, under whose auspices the field work was carried out, for permission to publish this account.

114 His sincere thanks are due to Dr. H. Greene and Dr. D. A. Osmond for criticism and guidance, to the staff of the Analysis Section of the Macaulay Institute under Dr. H. G. M. Hardie who performed the analyses, and to Mrs. D. Sutton for help in the preparation of 128 the typescript.

[p. 98-A]

2: Boissevain E-5 (1960-1961) 1965
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which divide the villages. I have therefore presented the current political and religious issues in Malta as concisely as possible, and have made no attempt to evaluate or to pass judgement on the policies of State, Church or political party. Consequently, any attempt to put the facts contained herein to polemical use is likely to distort them.

Though I lived in Malta during 1957 and 1958, this study is based on the research I carried out there from July 1960 to September 1961 under a grant from the Colonial Social Science Research Council, to whom I am most grateful. The terms of reference on which the research was based, and the form this final report has assumed, were dictated solely by my personal interests; my work was neither carried out on behalf of, nor a report to, a government.

My wife and daughters were with me during the entire period of fieldwork, and their encouragement and interest as well as the many friends they made were a great asset. We spent our first five months in Farrug and the last eight months in Kortin. These are not the real names of the villages, for the inhabitants of neither seek recognition. Indeed, throughout this study I have been at pains to avoid any indiscretion which would repay most shamefully our special debt of gratitude to friends and neighbours for their hospitality and good humour in the face of our ignorance of their customs. For the same reason, the names of many of the persons and saints who figure in this account have been altered.

I chose to work in Farrug because it is one of the villages divided by competing band clubs, and among other things I was particularly interested in the part this unusual rivalry plays in village politics. With a population of approximately 1,400, it is one of the smaller Maltese villages. We later moved to Kortin, a village of almost 5,000, since its size and the fact that it is not divided by band club rivalry provided an interesting contrast to Farrug. Available housing determined the choice of these particular two villages from among the many that would have met my requirements. Besides detailed research in these villages, I carried out comparative studies into the general organization, leadership and patterns of conflict of 12 other communities. In this work Mr. Edward Micallef was my very able research assistant for three months. I chose 11 of these villages by stratifying all villages in Malta and Gozo according to population and then drawing out a

2: Boissevain E-5 (1960-1961) 1965
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30 per cent random sample. Those selected this way were Balzan, Dingli, Gudja, Għarb, Għargħur, Mosta, Qala, Qrendi, Xagħra, Żebbuġ (Malta) and Żurrieq. I also chose Sliema, a large suburb, to provide a special contrast to the villages. Thus the general statements I make about Maltese villages are based on a fairly wide cross-section.

Thanks to the patient teaching of our friends Francis and Evelyn Chetcuti during the year preceding fieldwork, I was able to begin to work in Maltese soon after my arrival. Much of my work, however, was done in English, which many informants spoke fluently.

I also wish to express my thanks to Mr. Trafford Smith, former Lieutenant-Governor of Malta; to Mr. Maurice Abela, the Principal Government Statistician, and Chev. Paul Naudi, Director of Information, and their assistants; to Dr. V. De Pasquale, Chev. J. Galea, Mr. E. R. Leopardi and Mr. John Bezzina of the Royal Malta Library; to the Revs. Joseph Ghigo S.J., Paul Pace, Paul Said, Joseph Theuma, Benjamin Tonna, Charles Vella and Anton Xiberras, and to the Hon. A. Barbara, Dr. Brian Beeley, Mr. J. Cassar Pullicino, Mr. Francis Mizzi and Mr. Joseph Muscat for their interest and help in many ways. Prof. J. Aquilina kindly allowed me to read the manuscript of his unpublished work on Maltese proverbs.

I am greatly indebted to the staff and my fellow students at the Department of Anthropology of the London School of Economics for their stimulating discussion, both formal and informal, of this material.

Finally, I wish to record here my very special thanks and obligation to Professor Lucy Mair, my academic supervisor, for the valuable criticism and patient help she gave me before and during my research and especially in analysing and writing up the material collected in the field.

Except for minor alterations, the present work is identical with the Ph.D. thesis I submitted to the University of London in November 1962.

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6:Beeley K-5 (1957-1958) 1959 EZ6 Malta EZ6

PREFACE

(1) TERMS OF REFERENCE

114 121 On October 1st, 1956, the writer became Junior Research Fellow in the Department of Geography in the Durham Division of the University of Durham, an appointment sponsored by the Research Department of the Colonial Office. The terms of the appointment, which was to be tenable for two years, entailed research into the social factors behind the problems of rural Malta and Gozo - especially as these concern the large agricultural element in this population (Project C.D.W. (R) No. 764).

The report here submitted presents the writer's assessment of the position.

114 [101] The sixteen months between January, 1957, and May, 1958, were spent in the Maltese Islands, the remainder of the period being spent in the Department in Durham on the analysis and preparation of material amassed in the field.

(2) ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

●122 The writer wishes to record his gratitude for the help and encouragement received within both official and private circles in Malta and Gozo. During the period of work in the Islands, in 1957-58, the Maltese Government provided extensive help both to him and to a colleague, Mr. Peter K. Mitchell. This took the form of:

(a) the use of official transport for research purposes on two or three days each week throughout the period in the Islands,

(b) the provision of an interpreter for a large part of the time during which transport was also available,

(c) permission to use the facilities of certain Government Departments and other premises - on the customary Civil Service oath,

000 (d) a grant to cover certain travel expenses.

The Governor of Malta, His Excellency Sir Robert Laycock, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., and the Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Mr. Trafford Smith, C.M.G., both showed gracious interest in the work in Malta.

General acknowledgement of other assistance given to the writer in Malta must, for reasons of space, be confined here to a few of a very long list of individuals. A very special mention must, however, be made in one case, for the writer wishes to place on record his debt to Mr. and Mrs. P.K. Mitchell for the help and friendship extended to him throughout the stay in Malta.

Profound thanks are due also to the farmers whose patience and generosity made field work among them possible and profitable. As their help and information was given in confidence individual identities have had to be obscured.

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A great deal of help was also given by members of the clergy of Malta and Gozo. Some of the many to whom thanks are due are included in the following list.

The writer also wishes to thank other members of the Department in Durham, notably Mr. H. Bowen-Jones and Mr. J.C. Dewdney, for their advice and tolerance.

The following list includes some others responsible for help in general or in particular and is given with apologies for its incompleteness:

Sister C. Abela; Government School (Girls'), Gala.
Professor Joseph Aquilina; Royal University of Malta.
Mr. Charles Arrigo; Rediffusion, Valletta.
Captain J. Attard; Commissioner for Gozo.
Mr. Joseph Attard; Gozo Lyceum.
Mrs. Vincenza Azzopardi; Tas-Salib, Rabat.
Rev.Fr. Joseph Bernard, S.J.; St. Aloysius College.
Mr. Anthony Bilocca, Snr; Milk Marketing Undertaking.
Mr. Anthony Bilocca, Jnr; Pawla.
Mr. Jeremy Boissevain; Chief of C.A.R.E. Mission in Malta.
Mr. Carmel Bonavia; Żabbar.
Rt.Rev.Mgr.Prof. Arthur Bonnici; Secretary to His Grace the Archbishop.
Mr. Anthony Buttigieg; Government School, Nadur.
Dr. Alexander Cachia Zammit, M.D., M.L.A.; Żejtun.
Rev.Fr. Francis Camilleri; Comino.
Mr. Cassar; Public Works Department, Valletta.
Mr. Joseph Cassar Pullicino; Librarian, Royal University of Malta.
Miss Joan Cassar Torregiani; Ghira.
Major V.J.Castillo; Director of Agriculture, Valletta.
Rev.Professor R.Cirillo; Royal University of Malta.
Major Critien; Personnel Officer, H.M. Dockyard.
Mr. John De Brincat; Senior Agricultural Officer, Gozo.
The Countess Chapelle Falcolego; Valletta.
Dr. V. Depasquale; Royal Malta Library.
Mr. Francis Ebejer; Government School, Sliema.
Mr. George Farrugia; Department of Agriculture, Gozo.
Mr. P. Farrugia; Malta Band Clubs Association.
Mr. Jack Fazio; National Catholic Welfare Conference, Malta Mission.
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Mr. George W. Ford; Dairying Advisor, Department of Agriculture, Valletta.
Mr. Sebastian Gatt; Government School, Mqabba.
Mrs. Shirley Gratrix; St. Julian's.
Mr. Joseph Grima; Government School (Boys), Gala.
Mr. Lino Grima; Cospicua.
M. Jacques Gronier; Attaché au Consulat de France, Valletta.
Mr. A.T. Haeusler; Chief Agricultural Advisory Officer, Valletta.
Rev.Bro. Hilary; St. Michael's Training College, St. Julian's.
Ir. P. ter Hofstede; Marketing Advisor; Department of Agriculture, Valletta.
L'Abbé François Houtart; Centre de Recherches Socio-Religieuses, Louvain.
Mr. Joseph Laferla; Rigg Wells, Marsa.
Mr. Walter Laferla; Sliema.
Mr. David Lang; Soil Specialist.
Professor J.A. Manché; Rector, Royal University of Malta.
Mr. J. McClement; Dairying Specialist, Department of Agriculture, Valletta.
Rev.Fr. Joseph Mejlak, S.J.; Victoria, Gozo.
Mr. Micallef-Grimaud; Government School, Qrendi.
Mr. C. Mifsud Bonnici; Royal University of Malta.

28. i.e. the villages.

29. C.A.R.E.[27] Publicity Department Statement, 1957.

30. "Report to the Government of Libya on Indigenous and Italian Farm Enterprises in the Zavia Area". FAO Report No.259, Rome 1954, p.80.

31. Personal communication from Mr. R.W. Hill, Dept. of Geography, Durham Colleges.

32. C.A.R.E.[27] scale of income (as in the Second Distribution, 1957-58, revised):

Family of 3 or 4 persons	....	maximum income	-	£5	
" " 5 to 7 "	....	"	"	-	£5 8s
" " 8 " 10 "	....	"	"	-	£5 15s
" " 11 " 13 "	....	"	"	-	£6 1s
" " 14 " 16 "	....	"	"	-	£6 6s
" " 17 or 18 "	....	"	"	-	£6 10s

33. In addition to the 'General Poor and Needy' category here considered C.A.R.E.[27] supplies went (March, 1958) automatically to 15,181 Old Age Pensioners and to 8,321 individuals on Social Service Assistance.

34. Permission for the writer to make this analysis and much other valuable help was given by Mr. J. Boissevain, Chief of C.A.R.E. Mission in Malta at that time (7 Feb. 1958).

35. (B/168, pp.38-40).

36. i.e. Full-time farmers (B/164 - 1957, pp.20-21), excluding 679 farmers who rendered no census return.

37. Since April, 1958, the Islands have been without a locally elected Government (December, 1959).

38. "Labour Government's Progress Report. 1956-57", Malta, Central Office of Information, 1957, v.p.37.

39. J. McClement in lecture "Aims and Objects of the Dairy Training Course (1957) and the Functions of an Advisory Service", Malta, Dept. of Agriculture, 1957, unpub.

40. "Ghalf Bilanbjat ghall-Majjali" by A.T. Haesler, Chief Agricultural Advisory Officer, 1957, Malta.

41. R.G. Bonnici Enriquez in lecture "The Dairy Industry in the Islands of Malta and Gozo", Malta, Dept. of Agriculture, 1957, unpub.

42. v. Appendix 1 C and 1 D for details of the present trading position.

43. Both Unions were first officially registered in 1948 but these registrations lapsed. The Ghaqda Nazzjonali tal-Bdiewa (1976 members in 1956) was re-registered in 1956 with only 494 members (Dept. of Labour and Social Welfare).

44. Information on the Co-Operative Movement was kindly provided by Mr. Farrugia.

45. Information on Unions, Co-operatives and the Malta Milk Company (K.M.M.) as at Easter, 1958.

46. That is excluding the Farmers' Central Co-operative.

47. The Summaries were compiled by Mr. H. Bowen-Jones and Mr. J.C. Dewdney of the Department of Geography, Durham Colleges, from the field material amassed by Mr. P.K. Mitchell and the writer.

48. As the information on which these Studies are based was given in confidence identities have been purposely obscured.

49. i.e. Tmien, Sighan and Kejliet : v. Appendix 3.

9: Luke G-5 (ca. 1920-ca. 1960) 1960
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[p.5]

Preface to the Second Edition

SO MUCH HAS HAPPENED IN MALTA SINCE THIS BOOK WAS LAST reprinted that it has seemed desirable to add a new chapter tracing the momentous developments in the Island since the end of the war. This addition apart, I have revised the book throughout in the light of new knowledge now available on subjects dealt with in the earlier parts. I have added a twentieth-century author, D. H. Lawrence, to the writers whose views on Malta are presented in Chapter XIV. A number of admirable photographs newly taken for the Government Tourist Board by Miss Ann Bolt, A.I.B.P., replace, by the kindness of Mr Philip Barker-Benfield, Chairman of the Board, certain illustrations become obsolescent.

I have fortunately been able to keep my experience of Malta up to date by almost annual visits in the last decade, including two as the guest of Sir Gerald and Lady Creasy, three more prolonged visits to Major-General Sir Robert and Lady Laycock, and a more recent one to Admiral Sir Guy and Lady Grantham, to all of whom I am greatly indebted for their sustained hospitality, as to Captain and Mrs Olof Gollcher on earlier occasions.

In renewing my thanks to those mentioned in the earlier preface, I must also record my gratitude to the late Lieutenant-Governor, Mr Trafford Smith, C.M.G.; Colonel Victor Vella, C.V.O.; Dr the Hon. Lewis Galea, C.B.E.; Dr V. A. Depasquale (the Librarian) and Mr Joseph Galea of the Royal Malta Library, for information on several points. Mr Charles Zammit, now Director of Antiquities, has been most helpful with illustrations of the prehistoric period. I thank Sir Hannibal Scicluna and the Gabinetto Fotografico Nazionale of the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction for the photograph of Caravaggio's *Beheading of S. John the Baptist* after restoration in Italy, the *Times of Malta* for the view of Mdina, Mr Wilfred Flores for taking for me the colour photograph which forms the frontispiece, and, for two photographs, the Result Studio of Sliema.

H.C.L.